CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World-

THE GOETHE SIGHTED.

Winslow Waiting His Discharge-Has America Any Treaty Rights?

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE RESPECTED

Rossi's King Lear Reviewed by the English Press.

THE FRENCH DELEGATES AND POLITICS.

The Great Powers Still Alarmed Concerning the Turkish War.

THE STEAMSHIP GOETHE. THE DISTRESSED VESSEL SIGHTED-ALL WELL-

TO BE TOWED INTO PORT

[FROM THE EVENING THLEGRAM OF YESTERDAY.] LONDON, May 4, 1876.

The German Lloyd steamship Goethe was seen sixty miles from Land's End, with her screw broken and her sails set.

The steamship Goethe, before reported spoken at sea, eastward bound, with her propeller gone, was of St. Agnes, Scilly Islands, yesterday evening. All were

ASSISTANCE TO PORT.

A tug which had previously been sent from Queens-lown to search for her has been recalled, and another left Plymouth yesterday to assist her into that port.

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN RIGHTS AND THE EXTRADITION QUES-TION-WAITING FOR BRITISH OFFICIAL DE-SPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON-WINSLOW LIKELY TO BE DISCHARGED-THE EXTRADI-TION LAW WITH FRANCE RESPECTED-ROSSI'S KING LEAR-THE MARKET FOR SILVER.

LONDON, May 4, 1876.

Nothing is known at the American Legation here about the United States government having given no-tice terminating the extradition clause of the Ashburton

Such notice, if given, has been through Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, and would not cover Winslow's case, as he has been already fully THE MAGISTERIAL COURSE IN WINSLOW'S CASE.

inslow can be detained so long as the government can continue to show the Court good cause therefor, and yesterday the Judge readily accepted as a reason for tendays' delay Attorney General Holker's statement that negotiations were still pending. Winslow might be detained in the same way until the matter is adjusted or the provisions of the treaty altered, and then surrendered; but unless there appears to be a prospect of some such settlement of the question when

be convicted of that offence under the Extradition treaty, and the evidence was insufficient to convict him of murder, the case against him must be with

In consequence of the acceptance of tenders for India bills at a lower rate than was anticipated, silver is— one o'clock P. M.—weaker. The quotation has not been made yet, but 5314d, is offered.

LOSSI'S KING LEAR-PRESS OPINIONS OF THE PERFORM-

Signor Rossi played King Lear last night, and his rendition of the title rôle is very favorably regarded. The Telegraph says the performance was as interesting as it was eminently successful.

The Hour regrets that Rossi had not chosen this play

for the occasion of his first appearance in England, Other journals express similar regrets.

THE PAPERS IN THE WINSLOW CASE TO BE PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons to-night the Attorney General, Sir John Holker, replying to Mr. Gourley, said the papers in the Winslow case are now being printed, and will be presented as soon as the correspondence with the United States, which continues, is completed. The papers will contain full information on the subject. He boped, under the circumstances, that Mr. Gourley would not press for a

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, answering a question by Mr. Puleston, said he had nothing to add to the Attorney General's reply.

FRANCE.

PARTY OPPOSITION TO THE WORKINGMEN'S DELEGATION TO AMERICA-MEMBERS OF THE CENTENNIAL JURY AT THE PORT OF EMBARK-

lary evidence in their possession, expressed their apprehensions to the Ministers that the delegation of French workmen to Philadelphia will chiefly devote their attention to politics, and have urged the government to refuse the proposed grant of \$20,000 for enabling them to visit the Centennial Exhibition.

CENTENNIAL JURYMEN ABOUT TO EMBARI.

The French, Beigian and Russian members of the

TURKEY.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION TO BERLIN IN THE INTEREST OF RUSSIA-PORTE RESOLUTION TO CRUSH OUT THE REBELLION.

LONDON, May 4, 1876. The Pall Mail Gazette's Berlin despatch mentions a report that Count Andrassy comes to Berlin at the special request of the Emperor of Russia, who is anxious to preserve the agreement with Austria on the

DOM PEDRO RETURNING.

THE IMPERIAL TOURIST ON HIS WAY TO GREET

SAGETOWN, III., May 4, 1876. His Waiesty Dom Pedro arrived at Omaha this morning, and continued his journey by the Quincy and Burlington Railroad. The Emperor was anxious to see as much of the country as possible.

He took great interest in all he saw, and exressed himself pleased with the appearance of the untry and the evidences of its national progress. Passing through a wooded district of Iowa, the Emperor said it pleased him, because it recalled Brazil, and that the scenery was interesting because

varied, but it lacked sunshine. HASTENING KASTWARD. The intention to stop one night at Chicago has

been abandoned, owing to the delays on the road. His Majesty will remain a few hours in Chicago tomorrow, in order to visit the crib in the lake, so as to acquaint himself thoroughly with the water supply system of the city, which has interested him

THE VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

We leave Chicago by the nine o'clock morning train for Pittsburg, arriving in Washington on the morning of the 8th, when His Majesty will pay a visit to President Grant before proceeding to Philadelphia. All of the imperial party are well.

THE EMPRESS IN PHILADELPHIA-THE APART. MENTS FOR THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1876.

The Empress of Brazil, with her suite, arrived in this city at about four o'clock this afternoon, and was driven quietly to the apartments prepared for her and His Majesty Dom Pedro, who will arrive here on Tuesday next. Señor A. P. Carvalholl Borjós, the Bra-zilian Minister at Washington, and some of his suite, met Her Majesty at the West Philadelphia depot and

met Her majerly at the treet.

The most extensive preparations were made for the entertainment of the royal party.

A suit of ten rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the third floor has been engaged. Those on the first on the third floor has been engaged. floor comprise all the rooms on the Chestnut street front. With the exception of the ladies' parlors, which are at the Ninth street end, the rooms are the same that were occupied by the Prince of Wales. They will be newly decorated and furnished. Parlor 16, which is

vate dining room by the Emperor and Empress, No. 17 as a reception room, No. 20 as a private parlor.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, will arrive on Monday, the 8th inst. He has secured a suit of rooms on the second floor on Chestnut street, immediately over those reserved for Dom Pedro.

THE UNWELCOME CELESTIALS.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF A CHRISTIAN CHI-NAMAN-EVILS OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4, 1876. Before the Senate Chinese Commission, now sitting at Sacramento, Tem Schaun, a Christianized Chinaman proper, yesterday testified that it is practically impossible to convert a grown Chinaman to Christianity, though sometimes efforts at conversion have been successful in the case of boys. He said the con-dition of Chinese women here is horrible. They are dition of Chinese women here is horrible. They are bought and sold like cattle, are abused by their masters, and tortured and often killed for attempting to escape. The presence of the lower classes of Chinese in this country is disastrous to both whites and Chinese. The Chinese here of the botter class desire immigration stopped, and the whole thing can be done in a frendly way. The Chinese government desires to keep its subjects at home, and if immigration, which is mostly from the province of Canton, was stopped, it would have no effect upon the commercial relations with China.

with Chins.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

would willingly assist in stopping this immigration, but witness thought they could not do it themselves, as there are eighteen provinces, and a revolution in almost every provinces, and a revolution in al

Matthew Karcher, Chies of Police, testified at length as to the ruinous effect of the presence of the Chinese upon the rising generation, leading the boys to disease and death, and driving both boys and girls to crime by competition in household and manufacturing employments. Mr. Karcher characterized the Chinese population, almost without exception, as criminals, thieves, liars and perjurers.

LARGE FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pirrasung, Pa., May 4, 1876. A special from Somerset, Pa., to the Associated Press of this city, says a fire broke out in the pattern shop of the Somerset foundry about one o'clock this after noon, and spreading very rapidly was attended with disastrous results. The entire block, including fifteen disastrous results. The entire block, including fifteen or twenty large houses, two hotels and five stores, was entirely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at nearly \$200,000, with an insurance of probably \$75,000. The principal losses are Somerset Foundry, \$10,000. Somerset House \$20,000; F. Weinner, blacksmith, \$5,000; Holderbaum & Brother, dry goods, \$20,000; H. A. Flick, grocer, \$7,000; Valentine Hay, attorney, \$10,000; John Uhl, attorney, \$10,000; Branct House, \$15,000; Hays block, \$10,000.

The fire originated from sparks from the forge entering the pattern shop and coming in contact with dry shavings and other inflammable material.

A FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4, 1576. ulding, corner of Central and Main streets, burned this evening. A large amount of stock on hand was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and the insurance \$70,000. The Lyman Manufacturing Company occupied part of two floors of the building. Their loss on stock and machinery has not been ascertained. The fire throws 175 employes out of work. It originated in the sawing

THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR YESTERDAY-

ALBANT, May 4, 1876.

An act to fix the time for filling in and improving the land between high and low water mark on the
casterly shore of the Harism River.

An act to amend and consolidate the several acts
relative to the city of Elmira.

An act further to amend chapter 319 of the laws of
1848, entilled "An act for the incorporation of benevoient, charitable, scientific and missionary societies."

An act making appropriations for the support of the
government.

government and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations.

An act to establish a municipal court of the city of Rochester and to amend the charter of said city.

An act to amend chapter 189 of the laws of 1876, entitled "An act to provide for a commission to investigate the affairs of the State Reformatory at Elmira and to prescribe the manner of such investigation."

An act to amend chapter 140 of the laws of 1850, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad companies and to regulate the same."

An act in relation to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York.

An act to prevent frauds in the sale of staterooms, berths and tickets upon steamboats and steamships and other vessels.

special request of the Emperor of Russia, who is anxious to preserve the agreement with Austria on the Eastern question.

The information and the Porte of Russia, who is anxious to preserve the agreement with Austria on the Eastern question.

The information and the Porte of Russia, who is an act to incorporate the great fribe of the Independent Order of Red Men of the State of New York.

An act to incorporate the great fribe of the Independent Order of Red Men of the State of New York and torder of Red Men of the State of New York of the State of New York of the State of New York of the State of

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

MENT OF THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY-RE-VIEW OF THE WORK OF THE CHURCH-

SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND PULPITS. Bishop Ames presided at the opening of the Con-

ference this morning.

A proposition by Rev. G. B. Jocelyn, of Michigan, to appoint a committee of thirteen, composed of one from each of the tweive general conferences and one from the General Conference at large, to provide for meeting the balance due the Book Concern and similar expenses in the future, was referred to the Committee on Epis-

Roy, J. A. Brown, of West New York, moved the appointment by the Bishop of a special committee of twelve to consider and report on the propriety of a re-vision of the Hymn Book. Adopted. Bishop James then proceeded to read the quadrennial

to the bishops.
On motion of Dr. Moody the address was ordered on motion of Dr. Moody the address was ordered printed in all the organs of the Methodist Church, and 5,000 copies in pamphlet form. It was also ordered that so much of the address as relates to charters be referred to a special committee of five.

natters relating to the expenses of judicial con

Rev. J. H. Wilbur, of the East Oregon and Washington Conference, submitted preambles and resolutions condemning and protesting against the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now before the Senate of the United States transferring the Indians to the management and control of the War Department, and that a committee of five be appointed The resolutions declare that such transfer wo

destructive to the present policy of civil and religious instruction to the Indians.

Dr. Moody, of Cincinnati, hoped the resolutions would be acted on and passed now. The transfer would be the quick extermination of the aborigines of the land.

land.

Rev. D. P. Mitchell, of South Kansas, said there were two sides to this question. Under the management of the War Department there would be less corruption than under the Indian agents. He was willing to leave the question to the action of Congress.

The subject was laid over until to-morrow.

The Conference then adjourned till half-past three

P. M.
The address of the bishops, which was read to-day, ogius as ioniows:—
Divino providence and grace have filled another page of lethodist history, and on it we find recorded many events of deep interest and of high importance. Some of them we had with sorrow, but most of them with joy and thankful-

read with sorraw, but most of them with joy and thankfulness.

It next, alludes to the deaths of senior Bishop Thomas A. Morris; of Rev. John Wright Roberts, missionary Bishop for Africa; of Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, Secretary of the Missionary Society; of Rev. Nelson E. Cobleigh, editor of the Methodist Advecate, of Atlanta, Ga., and of Rev. Dallas M. Lore, editor of the Northern Christian Advecate, and pays a fitting tribute to their eminent lives and services.

Since the last General Conference in 1372, eignteen ministers, who were members of that body and held important positions in the Church, and three laymen, also members, have died; they were honored and useful members of the church. Within the past four years conferences of East Oregon and Washington, Southern German, West Texas, South Kansas and Southern German, West Texas, South Kansas and Southern California have been formed.

The address next reviews the action of the bisnops under the resolution of the last Conference, requesting them to give foreign missions such principal supervision during the ensuing four years as will promote the best interests of the work, including personal visitation, rectling the visits of Bishop Harris to Japan, China and India, and elsewhere in Asia in 1873-74; of Bishop Foster to Europe, Bishops Haven and Simpson to Mexico, and also of the latter to Southern Europe. Our Joreign missionary work has continued to have a natural and healthy growth in fields occupied of Bishop Foster to Europe, Bishops Haven and Simpson to Mexico, and also of the latter to Southern Rurope. Our foreign missionary work has continued to have a natural and healthy growth in fleids occupied before the last General Conference, and important and emouraging missions have been planted in Japan and Mexico. The present aggregate of Sunday school statistics is 10,257 schools, 207,182 officers and teachers; and the importance of this interest and the correspondence of its growth with that of the Church is evident to all. Our tract society is one of our oldest benevolences and continues to be an important auxiliary of the evangelistic work of the Church, both at home and abroad. The work of education has lost none of interest to the Church. These departments have been well sustained and are coming on successfully with their legitimate work. It is expected that the Centennial contributions of this year will largely increase their resources. We have but briefly referred to those departments of our church work as full reports may be expected from those having them in charge. The General Conference of 1856 decided that therefire the statistical tables of our general minutes should show the number of members of our churches. During the mineteen years which have elapsed sinco the rule went into effect 282, 945 members of the church and 1,600 ministers have finished their probation and have gone to their account. Since the last General Conference 73,674 members of the church have died and 476 ministers have died, giving an aggregate on the death roll of 74,150. The not increase of membership during the same time was 169,236, and of ministers have died, giving an aggregate on the fellowablp of the church. The number of members reported in the minutes of 1875 was 1,580,559, and the number of each of 1,501,482. The conference of 1,505,482. The conference added to the aggregate as reported in the minutes of 1875, the result will show the present membership of the Church to be 1,642,450. The whole number of porf a net increase of 50,974; and if this increase be added to the aggregate as reported in the minutes of 1875, the result will show the present membership of the Church to be 1,642,456. The whole number of churches reported in the general minutes of 1875 was 15,633, with a total estimated value of \$71,350,254, being an increase of 1,193 churches and \$14,441,334 in their estimated value. The number of parsonages was 5,017, and their estimated value \$9,731,625; being an increase in the number of parsonages of 708 and of \$1,944,844 in their estimated value. This increase in the ministry and membership and in the corporate wealth of the Church shows how greatly God has prospered us during the term of which we are speaking, and it is an evidence that neither the ministry nor the membership of the Church has declined in spirituality and devotion to God and His cause. While our hearths are filled with gratitude and praise to God for His goodness to us as a Church and a people we rejoice to make mention of the prosperity God has vouchsafed to other branches of Methodism in America. It is also a high satisfaction to us to know that the other evancelical churches of the land have shared largely in the outpouring of the divine spirit, and nave been carnestly and successfully engaged in evangelistic labors.

The address next reviews the matter of appointments of presiding elders and muisters, the perpication attending this duty, and concludes with an eloquent summary of the glorious work and future of the Church.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY.

CANADIAN OPINION-THE AMERICAN GOVERN-MENT RIGHT-MOTIVES OF THE ENGLISH.

The Globe says:-"We are not surprised to learn that the United States has formally abrogated the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty of 1842. This

tradition clause of the Ashburton treaty of 1842. This step is taken avowedly because Great Britain has already informally abrogated the same clause by retusing to surrender Winslow and Grey. It is clear that if Great Britain chooses to impose conditions on the surrender of an extraditable criminal that are unknown to the treaty and which have never been made to either nation in former cases of extradition, the United States cannot be blamed for practically doing the same thing in another manner."

The Globe cites a number of cases under this treaty in which such lugitives from either nation have been surrendered for one crime and tried for another, and no objections made by the governments surrendering them, and concludes:—"The English government must have some reason for their action in the Winstow case, whatever it may prove to be, and we can only suppose that they find inconvenience in having different laws on one subject to suit different friendly nations, and that they desire, by practically abrogating the treaty so far as extradition is concerned, to cause discussion on the subject, with a view to new and uniform arrangements."

FAILURE OF NORTH ADAMS PRINT

The beaviest mill failure that Western Massachusetts The heaviest mill failure that Western Massachusetts has yet seen is that of Henry Arnold & Co., of the North Adams Print Works, shutting up their mill; that of Gailup, Houghton & Smith, and E. H. Arnold & Co., at North Adams; the Williamstown Manufacturing Company at Williamstown; the North Pownal Manufacturing Company at Pownal, VL, and the Arnoldville Mill, at South Adams. A total of six mills, with aggregate habilities of probably over \$1,000,009 and assets of the most unsatable property, costing probably \$1,500,000. The mills ran in all over 1,000 looms on print goods, and some \$00 people are thrown out of employment.

SALE OF BLOOD HORSES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 4, 1876. yesterday, the stallion Mambrino Thorn, eight years old, was sold to Charles H. Neal, of Columbus, Ohio, for \$4,000. The trotter Loudon Belle, seven years old, was sold to Burcher Brothers, of Sandusky, Ohio, for \$1,500. Granger Jack (no pedigree), who has trotted in 2.35, was sold to S. M. McCann, of Piain City, for \$2,000. At the stock sale of the Neil farm in Loudon, Ohio,

A STEAMER ICE-LOCKED.

PRECE, Quebec, May 4, 1876. mer is off this place fast in the ice. The

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

Exciting Passages Between the White and Colored Delegates.

MORTON'S ADVOCATES YIELD.

Angry and Tumultuous Scenes in the Convention.

The Georgia Convention was opened bright and early this morning by a bold stroke from the Conkling wing. moved that the Chair appoint a committee of eleven, who should name twenty-two republicans to represent the State of Georgia at the National Republican Convention. The negro delegates sprang to their feet at this resolution almost en masse, and the war was fairly

opened.

Belcher obtained the floor and demanded an amend ment allowing each district to name its own delegate and ordering the committee to report only such names as the district caucuses had put forward. It was un-derstood that the districts had selected an almost unanimous Morton delegation, composed of negroes and whites equally; hence

combined to lift the matter out of the hands of the dis-tricts and put it with the committee, Mr. Clark re-fused to accept the amendment. State Senator Devaux, colored, then got the floor, and facing Clark excitedly declared that the negroes had been humbugged long enough and that this hoodwinking must stop at once. He was proceeding in a similar strain, the negroes cheering lustily, when Clark stopped him by agreeing to accept his amendment if he would say nothing more. The colored delegates then demanded that the amendment should be accepted in writing. While Mr. Clark was writing the amendment, Belcher demanded that the amendment should read so as to binding as far as the district delegates were concerned. The effect of this, after Clark had accepted Belener's amendment, was to leave the matter of selecting district delegates with the districts, who had already selected Morton delegates. Clark angrily ation. Beicher then moved to lay Clark's motion upo the table, when the din grew infernal, and during the was claimed by the negroes that the motion was not carried. The Chairman decided that it was. When this decision was made the negroes appealed. Their appeal was sustained by the Convention by a decisive majority. The motion to lay Clark's motion on the table was then carried by, a vote of 85 to 64, amid great cheering by the negro members. This was the first test vote and represented

the negro members. This was the first test vote and represented

MORTON'S STRENGTH

as opposed to the strength of the other candidates. After the figures of the vote were announced, but before the Charrman had announced the tabling resolution carried, the white delegates called for a vote by counties. The negroes bitterly opposed this, and claimed that the question had been settled. Belcher obtaining the floor, stated that he opposed the call by counties because the white politicians had their pockets full of proxies, alluding to the fact that the Atlanta Postmaster represented Chattahoochee county, that the Savannah Postmaster represented Effingham, and that the other delegates had proxies for from two to four counties.

AN ASGRY AND UPROARIOUS SCRNE.

Before the colored delegates would submit to have themselves smothered beneath picked up proxies they would withdraw from the Convention. This statement was delivered passionately by a negro leader, backed by the solid body of the colored delegates, who had gathered around him. It was the signal for a terrilic uproar, in which the negroes shouled, "We've been looled long enough!" "We understand your game!" "We will draw right out!" "We do the voting and we can't be muzzled!" The whites, thoroughly angered and aroused, shouled back, "Go! You are disgracing the party."

A TEMPORARY TRUE.

At this crisis a delegate moved to adjourn until three

and aroused, should oak, "GO". You are diagracing the party."

At this crisis a delegate moved to adjourn until three o'clock, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The afternoon session opened by strong appeals for harmony from the chair, followed by speeches in the same ven from various delegates. At the close of these appeaches it became evident that the colored delegates had agreed to let the resolution of Mr. Clark pass without opposition and it was burried through with only a murmur here and there. The committee was appointed with a Conkling man at its head, and retired for work. The convention adjourned until evening.

THE NIGHT ARRESION.

At the opening of the night session it was evident that an ugly first was imminent. The committee, it

At the opening of the night session it was evident that an ugly fass was imminent. The committee, it was understood, would report as follows:—Delegates of the State at large—Mr. Farrow, James Adkins, R. H. Whitely and H. M. Turner (colored). From the districts—A. N. Wilson, L. B. Toomer, E. C. Wade, F. F. Putney, Colored & W. Parker, J. W. Bell, R. S. Mott, S. Smith, George Chamberin, J. Wimbish (colored), Jefferson Long (colored), J. Dewanx (colored), W. L. Goodwin, J. M. Vannneter, C. H. Peirce, Edwin Belcher (colored), J. S. Fannin, Madison Davis (colored), Of the delegates at large the three first named are for Conking and the last is for Biains. Of the others seven lavor Conkling, six favor Morton, one Blaine and

seven lavor Conkling, six favor Morton, one Blaine and four Bristow. Of the delegation afteen hold federal offices.

The composition of this slate was so offensive to the colored delegates that it was clearly understood that they would attempt to instruct the delegation for Morton. This game was anticipated by the introduction of an anti-instruction resolution by a Blaine man before the committee's report had been adopted. It was promptly met by a resolution to instruct straight out for Morton. Both motions were tabled after sharp skirmishing. In about half an hour Senator Devaux renewed the resolution instructing the delegation for Morton. In a speech supporting the resolution he claimed that the report to be brought in hau thirteen Conkling men to nine divided among the other candidates. Excongressman Wimpey made a ringing speech for Morton. After an exciting debate the previous question was called. A vice wor vote was followed by a division and then came the old light over the call of the counties. The negroes fourth the tall on account of the proxies. The call was commenced amid the liveliest hubbub, the negroes abouting in all parts of the house. After several stoppages the roll call was fairly started, when Belcher rose and withdrew the motion to instruct for Morton, evidently being siraid of the proxies. The call was commenced on the personnel of the delegation.

MORTON MEN SUBSTITUTED FOR CONKLING MEN. Collector Conley, who favors Bristow, wanted Farrow and Adkins left out of the State-at-large and Markham and Wallace (colored) substituted. Bryant moved to omit Whitely and substitute Wallace. The last motion carried. This gives Morton two votes on the State-at-large and Conkling in the Pirst district. This takes two certain votes from Conkling and gives one to Baine, and it is though two. Baine's firends claim both this new delegates, The delegation at the latest count stands—Conkling S. Morton 7, Bristow 4 and Blaine 2. This settmate is based upon setual information and will hardly be varied.

varied.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
expressed through Judge Morton, of Virginia, who, though bobbing around on his own account, will make it convenient to drop in at the Southern Convenions, has been sensibly felt. The fodoral officials have changed to Conking in large numbers, and the most of Conking's strength has been made in the last few days. The negro delegates pressed resolutions to instruct for Morton and made a big fight on them. After some discussion the Chairman adjourned the Convention sine die, the negroes shouting for a division on the question of adjournment until the gas was turned out.

MARYLAND AT CINCINNATL

BLAINE FOR FIRST CHOICE, BRISTOW FOR SECOND FREDERICS, Md., May 4, 1876.

The Republican State Convention to nominate delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati met at The Republican State Convention to nominate delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati met at noon to-day. Dr. Washington H. Tuck, of Anne Arundel, was chosen Chairman. At five P. M. the Committee on Credentials reported, admitting the entire Fulton and Thomas delegation from Baltimore city and excluding the Booth delegates. C. C. Fulton and John L. Thomas, Jr., of Baltimore city; Joseph B. Pugh, of Cecil, and Edward Wikins, of Kent, were elected delegates at large to the Ginemati Convention.

Riectors.

The Convention nominated as electors for President and Vice President the following:—At Large—Samuel J. Graham, of Wicomico, and M. G. Urner, of Frederick. First District—Josse Hillis, of Harford. Third District—Noah till, of Baltimore city. Fourth District—Houry Stockbridge, of Baltimore city. Full District—A. A. Lawrence, of St. Mary's. Sixth District—H. J. Johnson, of Allegany.

BLAINE AND BRIESTON.

The resolutions adopted express gratitude that all investigations have failed to touch the honor and integrity of President Grant, whose administration has been wise, particulate and prindent in the reduction of the public debt and the adoption of measures looking to an early resumption of specie payments. They piedge the vote of Maryland to Mr. Hasine as candidate for President and commend Secretary Bristow for his efforts to expose and prevent corruption. The delegates are directed to vote for Mr. Bissine as long as there is a reasonable hope for his nomination.

OREGON FOR BLAINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4, 1876. The Republican State Convention of Oregon elected W. B. Van Houghton, J. H. Fouter, J. B. David, H. K.

Hines and J. W. Scott to complete the delegation to the National Convention, and adopted resolutions de-claring that Mr. Biains is the choice of the convention for President of the United States. Proxies of dele-gates are to be held by delegates only. The convention refrained from passing the usual resolutions indersing the administration.

MASSACHUSETTS AT CINCINNATI.

WORCESTER, MASS., May 4, 1876. At the Ninth District Republican Convention to-day, Hon. A. M. Bullock and Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Worcester, were elected delegates to the National Convention, with the Hon. A. J. Bartholomew, of South Bridge, and A. A. Putnam, of Blackstone, as alternates.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION FOR SENDING DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

The Democratic State Convention, called for the purose of electing delegates to the St. Louis Convention, met this evening at seven o'clock, in the hall of the House of Representatives. The number of delegates present is 200 and includes representatives of the intelfigeuce, wealth and refinement of the State. Most of the delegates are ex-officials, Governors, Senators and Generals on the Confederate side in the war. Three of them are colored mon from Sumter county. D. Wyate Alken was nominated temporary chairman of the Con-

Atken was nominated temporary chairman of the Convention.

After the roll of delegates was called the Convention went into an election for permanent officers. General J. B. Korshaw was unanimously elected permanent President, and ex-Governor Bonham, General Johnson Hagood, T. J. Simons, J. A. Hoyt, J. A. McQueen and B. F. Berry vice presidents.

A committee of fifteen was appointed, to be known as a Committee of Business, to which all resolutions should be referred.

The Convention is harmonious and a unit so far. The novelty of a democratic convention in session in the House of Representatives naturally attracts an immense crowd of spectators. The delegates to St. Louis will be elected to-morrow. The members are now engaged in a warm debate upon the policy of adopting a platform at this Convention. OHIO DEMOCRATS FOR RAG MONEY.

TOLEDO, May 4, 1876. The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congres

sional district was held at Defiance, Ohio, to-day. General A. V. Rice, of Putnam county, was nominated for Representative by acclamation. Resolutions in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act and the gradual withdrawal of the national bank paper were adopted. A resolution was also adopted in favor of ex-Governor William Allen for the Presidency.

THE WHISKEY FELONS.

AN ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN A PARDON FOR M'KEE-THE PRESIDENT BEFUSES-AVERY. M'GUIRE AND MARSH TO BE PARDONED.

Sr. Louis, May 4, 1876 Mr. George Bain, who has been on to Washington in behalf of William McKee, has returned to St. Louis. Bain is a prominent and influential citizen of St. Louis. and an old person I friend of the President. He says that he conferred with President Grant a number of times, setting forth every argument and making times, setting forth every argument and making strong personal appeals for a commutation of McKee's sentesce, but that the President firmly declined any interference. Bain says McKee has prejudiced his case by persisting in making his paper, the Globe-Democrat, a Blaine organ in opposition to republican sentiment in Washington collected as a sentiment in Washington collected as a sentiment in the sentiment here, and this latter statement is given for what it is worth. He furthermore says there is no doubt the President will undoubtedly pardon Avery, ex-Collector McGuire and Marsh, the Kansas City gauger, as he is satisfied neither of these parties are really guilty. McKee, however, is en roule to Washington and will see the President personally. He has a monster petition from Missouri and Illinois, and strong letters from a number of prominent persons throughout the country seking for Executive elemency. Dr. Thorp, the President's brother-in-law and a special friend of McKee, telegraphed from Washington last night that he was confident President Grant would act layorably if the influence brought to bear was sufficiently strong.

There is great trepidation among the distillers and ex-officials who are to be sentenced to-morrow. It is considered quite certain that Fitzroy and Storekeeper Thorpe will be sentenced to the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO WHISKEY FRAUDS.

EVIDENCE IN THE CONSPIRACY CASE-A LETTER FROM A CHICAGO ALDERMAN.

MILWAUKER, Wis., May 4, 1876.
The case of the conspiracy of the Chicago Aldern en and others to blow up the Federal Buildings or by other means steal and destroy records of whiskey cases was continued to-day before a crowded court. The sensacontinued to-day before a crowded court. The sensation of the day was produced when one of the letters
from the defendant, Alderman Jonas, to one of the
Rindskopfs, of this city, stating that the meaning of the
late acting Supervisor Hedrick, of Iowa, who had charge
of the district during the whiskey raid, had met all the
parties to the scheme at the Pacific Hotel and agreed to
furnish certain papers and evidence therein named, and
it would require some time and skill to got the remaining papers in such a manner as not to excite the suspicton and destroy Hedrick's usefulness in future.

William Bergenthal, the distiller, was the first witness examined as to threats being offered to use violence,
if necessary, to steal the records, stating that it was
understood if Hedrick failed force would be employed,
and blowing up something was openly talked about, al-

NEW ORLEANS WHISKEY CASES.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1876. The jury in the entrement of disagreed, and were discharged. It is reported they stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. A second trial of the case against four of the accused—E. Febrenback, O. H. Kastendick, John R. Beals and William M. Todd—com-The Grand Jury are investigating the Febrenback

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

During Friday in the South Atlantic and East Guif States rising, followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds and warmer, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with rain in the latter.

in the West Gulf States falling, followed by rising barometer, warming southerly veering to colder northerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, clearing away during the night. In the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, increasing easterly

to northerly winds, slight changes in temperature and cloudy and rainy weather. In the Lower Missouri Valley, falling followed by rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds, cloudy and rainy, succeeded by slightly warmer, partly cloudy

In the Middle States, rising, followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, increasing cloudiness and possibly fol-

lowed at night by rain. In New England, rising and stationary barometer,

and clearing, but partly cloudy weather.

The Lower Tennessee River continues slowly rising Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Mil-waukee, Grand Haven, Detroit. Toledo and Cleveland.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the inperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-

temperature for the jast twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1875, 1876.

3 A. M. 47 42 3:50 P. M. 43 51 6 A. M. 47 42 6 P. M. 45 49 9 A. M. 43 50 9 P. M. 42 46 12 M. 41 57 12 M. 41 47 Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

43% Average temperature for corresponding date last year....

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARRET-LONDON, May 4, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 15-16 for both money and the account; United States bonds, 1947, 16014; new fives, 1083; 1895, 104.

FARIS BOURSE-PARIA, May 4, 4 P. M.—New five per cent renies for the account, 105f.; exchange on London, 25f. 1734c.

236. 1734c.

BANK OF FRANCE.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 26.048,000 france during the past week.

Livampool. Corron Manert—Liverpool, May 4, 4 P. M.—
Sales of middling uplands, low initialing clause. May and June delivery, at 6 3-25d.; do. do., July and August delivery, at 6 3-16d.; also sales of the same at 6 5-16d.; middling Orleans, June and July, t ind.

Lard. Soc. 6d.

FROYISIONS.

Lhrd, 55s. 6d.
PETROLEUM MARKET—ANTWERF, May 4, 4 P. M.—Petro-rum, 273gl. for fine pale American. THE LATEST MARKETS.

Levenroot, May 4.—Cotton at Manchester—Futures quiet; sales of uplands, low middling clause, deliverable August and September, Old.; also sales of the same at 6 11-52d; do do., deliverable July and August, at 5 9-32d.

I observe pricts of terpentine, 24s, ba.

Levence Papers Markett—Lorston, May 4.—5-30 P. M. Produce—Papers Markett—Lorston, May 4.—5-30 P. M. sperm off, 93s.

SAN DOMINGO

EX-PRESIDENT GONZALEZ SAILS FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, May 4, 1876.
The report that ex-President Ignacio Gonzalez, of San Domingo, was to reside in Santiago de Cuba iz contradicted.
Señor Gonzalez has left that place for Jamaica.

HAYTI.

MR. J. HENVELINAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE REVO-LUTIONARY TRAGEDIES.

Our advices from Hayti have already briefly reported the culmination of the popular discontent in the Re-public by the rising of the whole people in arms on the 15th of April and dangerously if not fatally wounding President Domingue; killing the Vice President, Ra-meau, riddling his body with fifty bullets, and break-ing into the house of General Larquet and killing him

A THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIBLE TRACEDIES. The following is an authentic account of the terrible and stirring events, as given by Mr. J. Henvelinan, a merchant of New York, who has just returned from Hayti and was an eye-witness to most of the

merchant of New York, who has just returned from Hayti and was an eye-witness to most of the tragedies so lately onacted thero. He says:—

For some time past the government was very unpopular with the masses owing to the arbitrary conduct of Vice President Rameau. The President, an old and feeble man, delegated nearly all the power to the Vice President. The latter ruled the people with a rod of iron, and the slightest expression by any of the inhabitants of dissatisfaction was the signal for either imprisonnent or death. The dungeons of Port au Princowere full of prisoners who had dared to say something which had displeased Rameau, and executions were of daily occurrence. The debts of the government were also accernitating rapidly and the people ground down with taxes and levies for money. On GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 14, the populare, and a hasty council of the President, Vice President and officers was held all through the night at the palace, and a hasty council of the President, Vice President and officers was held all through the night at the palace. The result was that Vice President Rameau carry the following morning procured a schooner and was about transferring the contents of the Treasury on board her to be taken to Gonsaves when the storm burst and the whole people flew to arms. Rameau hastily retreated to the palace, where the President also was. By this time even the palace guards had joined the people, and the CONNITION OF DOMINGUE AND RAMEAU was very precarious. The American Consul, Mr. Bassett and the British Consul, Major Stewart, were communicated with, and repaired to the palace to try and prevent blood being shed. They elearly demonstrated to the President that his government was at an end and that he should at once take measures to leave the country and conciliate the now furious revolutionists or a massacre would ensue.

THE ARM OF THE REVOLUTION.

At this time, about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, 15th of April, the revolutionary army, fully 8,000 strong, under command of General Larquet, w

streets and danced over it and most barbarously mutilated it.

OENERAL LARQUET
did not sell his life dearly, as he had only a single barrelied pistol, with which he killed one of his assassing.

THE CRY
was then raised to sack the palace, but the French Consul and the Spanish Consul reasoned with the mob and quieted them a little. Then the two Consuls went to the palace and offered President Doningue and his wife and Vice President Rameau and his wife the protection of the Consulate building. The now thoroughly frightened heads of the government willingly accepted the profered assistance, and the whole party, with the French Consul on one side and the Spanish Consul on the other, started to walk to the French Consulate. The revolutionists met them in the streets and followed them, their passions every moment waxing Bercer. Suddenly they

BRICAME UNGOVERNABLE.

and the son of Monplaster Pierre, rushing up to Vice President Rameau, shot him dead on the spot.

SHELTER.

Fortunately for the party they were near the Consulate and were soon within its friendly shelter.

Several other shots were fired by the mob at them, and

Several other shots were fired by the mob at them, and PRESIDENT DOMINGUE received a terrible wound in the thigh, which may terminate lataily, as he is an old and feeble man.

THE BODY OF THE VICE PRESIDENT WAS kicked about the streets of the city for two days and mustiated beyond all recognition, after which it was thrown into a hole outside the city and covered up with stones. All the other Ministers of the government, or any one who held office under Domingue, took refuge speedily in the Consulate buildings, and were left unmolested. After being two days guarded in the French Consulate the deposed President got on a schoener, and was taken to St. Thomas, where he now is. A military provisional committee was then organized, with General Canal at its head, and partial order was restored. The popular vengeance appeared to be satisfied by the assessmation of the Vice President and General Larquet and the flight of President Domingue.

AVOID RUINOUS COSMETICS AND USE THAT

rholesome beautifier, GERNN'S SULPHUR SOAP HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, 50 cents. HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, 50 cents.

A TOAST.

Two important discovaries—the discovery of America by Columbus and Du. Pixner's Golden's Mynical Discovary, the one opening up to markind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of iffe and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attentations of tens or chousands of grateful patients who have been relieved of chronic aliments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village and lambet in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterauses of foreign tongnes, the the confined murmar of many waters, come unleigned and inserty remmendations. It is, in combination with the Pixasany Pengatyry PixLeys, the great depurator of the age. Under its busing action cruptions disappare, excessible waste is chrecked, the nerves are strengtheund, and banish, long banished from the system, resumes be region and resultables her researce throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which have the diseases to the diseases the diseases of which have the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
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malation of the BYENING TELEGRAM last week

OFFICE NO. 21 ANN ST. A.—AT TIMES THE COURTS MAY HAVE ONE opinion and the public another opinion in regard to the same subject. But there is one thing that both the court as well as the public agree upon, and that is that KNOT'S PRIME SYRIM OF HAT IS a near and beautiful style, and is apperior in every respect to the style of all his competitors KNOX, 212 Broadway, corner Fution et, and under the FIRA Avenue Hotel.

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